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Two very different games for the unexpanded VIC-20 by Mathew Solly. In the first you're under siege and the second could make you rich . . .

Castle Siege

YOU ARE the last survivor in the castle and your only weapon is a large pile of rocks.

You are under attack from the enemy who are scaling the castle wall. You must drop the rocks to dislodge them. If they reach the top the game is over. How long will you survive?

The control keys are: **Z** left, **X** right and **space bar** to drop the rocks.

● Castle Siege is in two parts. Type in **Listing 1**, which defines the characters, RUN and then NEW. Now type in **Listing 2.** See also note at bottom.

How it works

10-100 main game loop
1000-1500 initialize variables and strings
2000-2500 instructions
3000 POKE on other side of screen
3500 POKE on other side of screen
4000-4500 throw rock
5000-5500 PRINT enemy
6000-6500 game over
7000-7500 rock hit enemy routine
8000-8500 pick up rock routine

Variables

EH ( ), EL ( ) climbing enemy
D defender
R rock
FR falling rock
RO, DE test for rock and defender
E number of enemies
S4 sound channel
CO colour location
T time
BT best time
W wall location
L, Q loops
TE ( ) test for enemy at top

● **Listing 1 — defines characters for Castle Siege**

```
0 REM
1 REM *** CASTLE SIEGE CHARSET ***
2 REM
3 POKE52,28:POKE56,28
4 FORI=7168TO7679:READC:POKEI,C:NEXTI
5 DATA255,4,4,4,255,64,64,64,6,14,2,30,62,102,198,0
6 DATA252,254,194,252,192,192,254,252,0,126,254,192,192,192,254,126,0
7 DATA252,254,198,198,198,254,252,0,254,254,192,248,192,254,254,0
8 DATA254,254,192,248,192,192,192,0,126,254,192,222,198,254,126,0
9 DATA198,198,198,254,198,198,198,0,60,60,24,24,24,60,60,0
10 DATA254,254,24,24,216,248,112,0,198,204,216,240,216,204,198,0
11 DATA192,192,192,192,192,254,254,0,198,238,214,214,198,198,198,0
12 DATA198,198,230,214,206,198,198,0,124,254,198,198,198,254,124,0
13 DATA252,254,194,252,192,192,192,0,60,102,102,102,110,102,62,1
14 DATA252,254,194,252,216,204,198,0,124,254,192,254,6,254,124,0
15 DATA252,252,48,48,48,48,48,0,198,198,198,198,198,254,124,0
16 DATA198,198,198,198,198,108,56,0,198,198,198,214,214,238,198,0
17 DATA198,198,40,16,48,198,198,0,204,204,204,120,48,48,48,0
18 DATA254,254,28,56,112,254,254,0,0,0,0,0,60,126,126,60
19 DATA90,90,66,60,24,24,24,24,0,60,90,90,90,90,90,60
20 DATA25,25,2,60,88,152,28,18,19,16,48,0,255,64,64,64
21 DATA0,0,0,0,0,0,0,152,152,64,60,26,25,56,72
22 DATA200,8,12,0,255,64,64,64,65,36,139,16,37,32,138,32
23 DATA0,152,152,64,60,26,25,56,63,127,226,236,236,250,90,62
24 DATA255,255,34,170,34,234,234,255,252,254,95,239,231,239,34,252
25 DATA126,255,195,247,239,195,255,126,48,48,48,48,48,48,0
26 DATA126,255,219,231,231,219,255,126,0,0,192,192,48,48,88,152,152
27 DATA0,0,0,48,48,32,64,0,0,0,0,254,127,0,0,0
28 DATA0,0,0,0,48,48,0,170,85,0,0,0,0,0
29 DATA124,254,206,214,230,254,124,0,56,56,24,24,24,60,60,0
30 DATA252,254,6,254,192,254,126,0,252,254,6,254,6,254,252,0
31 DATA24,216,216,254,254,24,24,0,126,254,192,254,6,254,252,0
32 DATA126,254,192,254,198,254,124,0,254,254,6,12,24,48,96,0
33 DATA124,254,198,124,198,254,124,0,124,254,198,254,6,254,124,0
34 POKE198,3:POKE632,147:POKE633,131
```

Crown and Anchor

THIS GAME is played with three dice which are displayed on the screen.

The amount of money you have is displayed in the top left hand corner. You start with £100 and are prompted with the message "place bet". You then type in how much you wish to bet — not more money than you have!

After pressing RETURN you are promted with another message: "back". Type in which side of the dice you expect to be showing after the computer has thrown them. The computer will then throw the dice and the outcome will be printed on the screen.

If one of the dice shows the side you backed you get double your stake money back. If two of the dice show your side you get treble your stake money back, and if all the dice show the side you backed you get four times your stake money returned. If none of them show your side you lose your stake.

How it works

10-100 main game loop
1000-1500 initialize variables and strings
2000-2500 instructions
3000-3500 print credit
4000-4500 bleep

Variables

D ( ) dice
P ( ) position of numbers on dice
R number of dice right
T total credit
CO colour location

Defend your castle... and try your luck with dice

● Listing 2 — Castle Siege, main game

```
0 REM ****************
1 REM * CASTLE SIEGE *
2 REM *              *
3 REM *      BY      *
4 REM *              *
5 REM * MATHEW SOLLY *
6 REM *              *
7 REM *              *
8 REM ****************
9 GOSUB1000:GOSUB2000
10 PRINT"▯": POKE36879,62:FORN=7790TO8185 POKEN,0:POKEN+CO,0 NEXTN
11 IFE<6THENE=E+5
12 IFRL=1TOE PRINT"▯▯▯▯▯SIEGE▯▯▯▯▯TIME";T
13 IFDE=1THENPOKED,28:POKED+CO,1
14 IFRO=1THENPOKER,27 POKER+CO,2
15 IFDE=0THENPOKED,29 POKED+CO,1
16 IFRO=0THENRR=RR+22 POKERR-22,0 POKERR+22+CO,0 POKERR,27 POKERR+CO,2
17 IFRR<8185THENGOSUB3000
18 EM(L)=EM(L)+22:EL(L)=EL(L)-22
22 POKEEL(L),31 POKEEL(L)+22,0 POKEEM(L),30
23 IFEM(L)>7E(L)>39THENE=600
29 FORG=1TOE
30 IFFF=EN<0!OFFF=EL<0!THENGOSUB7000
31 NEXTG
90 GET#1 IF#1="C"THENR=R-1 D=D-1 POKER+1,32 POKED+1,32
91 IF#1="I"THENR=R+1 D=D+1 POKER+1,32 POKED+1,32
92 IF#1=" "AND RO=1THENGOSUB4000
93 IFD=77ETHENGOSUB3000
94 IFD=7790THENGOSUB5500
97 T=T+1
98 IFT=TTHENBT=T
99 NEXTL
100 E=E+1:GOTO11
1000 POKE36879,25:POKE36878,15:POKE36869,255:POKE650,255
1005 DIMEM(6):DIMEL(6):DIMTE(6)
1010 CO=30720:R=7796:D=7770:TH=BT+9:RO=1:DE=1:E=1:S4=36877
1500 RETURN
1999 REMCLR!CRSR RIGHT!RED!(POUND)
2000 PRINT"▯": PRINT"▯▯▯CASTLE SIEGE BY M.S.▯ ▯"
2009 REMCRSR RIGHT!BLK!
2010 PRINT"▯▯▯▯▯
```

Potholers are doomed unless you can get them to safety. Thomas Turnbull gives you the chance to be a hero — or end in a multi-coloured blast

Trapp

...pped!

When typing in this listing, you'll find REMs above lines containing control characters. These REMs are only for your guidance and should not be entered. And remember to abbreviate BASIC keywords — there's a list in your manual. Some lines may not fit without abbreviations. And it's quicker to type them in . . .

```
0 V=53248:S=54272:POKE54296,15:FORI=STOS+24:POKEI,0:NEXT:GOTO27
1 V=PEEK(V+28):POKEV+28,2:POKE53275,2:JV=PEEK(56320):IFSX=0THENSX=5
2 POKEV+28,2:POKEV+37,0:POKEV+38,4:FRV=JVAND16:REM FIRE BUTTON STATUS
3 JV=15-(JVAND15):IFJV=8THENJV=K:REM DIRECTION VALUE
4 C=PEEK(V+31)AND1:D=PEEK(V+30)AND2:IFJV=10THENJV=K:SX=SX-1:IFSX<1THENSX=1
5 IFFR=0THENSX=2
6 IFJV=5THENJV=K:SX=SX+1:IFSX>50THENSX=50
7 IFJV=1THENV=V-SX:POKE2040,208:IFV<0THENV=0
8 IFJV=2THENV=V+SX:POKE2040,208:IFV>255THENV=255
9 IFJV=4THENX=X-SX:POKE2040,210:IFX<0THENX=0
10 IFJV=8THENX=X+SX:POKE2040,209:IFX>320THENX=320
11 IFJV=0THENPOKE2040,206
12 K=JV:IFD=2THENFR=2:D=0:GOSUB39000
14 G=PEEK(V+30)ANDB:IFG=BANDF=2THEND=0:F=0:G=0:GOSUB39000:GOSUB40000:RETURN
19 IFCC>1THENRETURN
20 IFTI-RO)<68THENC=0:RETURN
21 GOSUB10000:FORW=TO2255STEP10:POKE2048,Z:POKES+4,17:POKES,127
22 POKES+1,8:POKEV+28,3:FORZ=211TO215:POKE2040,Z:POKES+4,129:POKES+4,6
23 POKEV+1,W:POKEV+24,15:FORT=1TO87STEP-6:POKES+24,T:NEXT:NEXT
24 NEXT:X=50:V=225:D=0:POKEV+16,0:POKEV+1,V:POKEV,X:POKEV+28,2:POKE53275,0
25 RETURN
27 POKE53281,15:PRINT"?":CL$="[CLR]":PRINT"[WHT]";TAB(13)"CAVERN RESCUE
28 GOSUB39000:POKE53280,12:GOSUB50000:GOSUB9000
29 REM START SPRITES AT 13312(BLOCK 208)
30 POKE53281,15:PRINTCHR$(142):POKE52,48:POKE56,48:POKE56334,PEEK(56334)AND254
31 POKE53281,15:PRINTCHR$(142):POKE52,48:POKE56,48:POKE56334,PEEK(56334)AND254
32 POKE1,PEEK(1)AND251:FORI=0TO511:POKEI+12288,PEEK(53248+I):NEXT
33 POKE1,PEEK(1)OR4:POKE56334,PEEK(56334)OR1
34 POKE53272,(PEEK(53272)AND240)+12
35 FORI=12288TO13815:READA:POKEI,A:NEXT
36 PRINT"[HOME]":POKEV+16,1:X=60:V=200
37 FORI=1331TO13887:READA:POKEI,A:NEXT
38 GOSUB2000D:RD=0:GOSUB40030:GOSUB45000
39 RD=TI:POKE2040,216:POKEV+42,0:POKEV+6,40:POKEV+7,225:POKEV+21,PEEK(V+21)OR8
91 POKEV+16,PEEK(V+16)OR8:XK=0:C=0:POKEV+39,0:X=50:V=225
92 POKEV+21,9:POKE2041,214
93 POKEV+39,0:X=50:V=225:GOSUB20000
94 POKE2041,INT(RND(0)#4)+211:GOSUB1:IFX>255THENPOKEV+16,9:POKEV,X-255:GOTO86
95 POKEV+16,0:POKEV,X
96 POKEV+1,V:IFC=1THENC=0:GOTO90
97 IFX<5THENX=0:GOTO90
98 IFD=2ANDX<5THEN90
89 GOTO84
90 PRINT"[HOME]":POKEV+16,0:X=50:V=225:POKEV+1,V:POKEV,X:POKE2040,208:D=0:XK=0
100 REM DATA FOR ''UDG'S
115 F=0:D=0:PRINT"[DOWN]PRESS FIRE BUTTON FOR A TRY"
116 K=PEEK(56320)AND16:IFK=0THEN80
117 GOTO116
119 REM MUSIC DATA
120 DATA22,96,250,22,96,250,29,233,250,33,135,250,37,162,250,29,223,250
121 DATA33,135,60,33,135,60,33,135,60,22,96,60,22,96,50,29,223,60,33,135
122 DATA60,37,162,60,29,223,60,33,135,60,33,135,60,33,135,200
125 DATA-1,-1,-1
130 REM STALIGTITES
135 DATA255,255,255,253,253,163,163,131
140 DATA255,253,189,189,157,155,139,136
150 DATA255,255,229,231,231,199,135,3
160 DATA192,142,188,142,124,76,76,4
163 DATA255,127,127,63,63,31,15,15
164 DATA255,254,254,252,252,248,240,240
165 DATA15,7,7,3,3,1,1,1
166 DATA240,224,224,192,192,128,128,128
170 REM STALIGMITES
180 DATA131,163,163,253,253,255,255,255
190 DATA136,139,155,157,189,189,253,255
200 DATA3,135,199,231,231,229,255,255
212 DATA4,76,76,124,142,188,142,92
213 DATA15,15,31,63,63,127,127,255
214 DATA240,240,248,252,252,254,254,255
215 DATA1,1,1,3,3,7,7,15
216 DATA128,128,128,192,192,224,224,240
220 REM BRICK'S FOR WALLS
230 DATA46,46,46,58,58,58,58,0
260 DATA62,62,62,0,54,54,54,0
265 DATA0,126,126,126,0,30,30,30
270 REM LEFT HAND WALL
280 DATA255,240,254,252,192,248,254,252
290 DATA255,255,255,248,240,248,192,255,255
320 REM RIGHT HAND WALL
330 DATA3,127,31,15,31,63,127,255
340 DATA15,31,63,127,255,255,127,63
370 REM GIRDERS
380 DATA255,255,42,85,162,65,255,255
390 DATA255,255,65,162,85,42,255,255
400 DATA192,240,120,120,60,15,3,3
410 DATA3,3,15,60,120,120,240,192
2016 POKEV+21,3:POKE2041,214:POKEV+40,0:POKEV+2,70:POKEV+3,50
4999 REM SCORE TABLE
5000 IFRO=0ORTI<$THENRETURN
5005 T=2000:TT=2000-TT:I=0:FORXI=1TO10:IFTT>TT(XI)THENZI=XI:XI=11
5010 NEXT:IFZI=0THENRETURN
5020 INPUT"[DOWN]ENTER NAME";N$:IFLEN(N$)>20THENN$=LEFT$(N$,20)
5040 IFZI=10THEN5060
5050 FORXI=9TOZISTEP-1:TT(XI+1)=TT(XI):TT$(XI+1)=TT$(XI):NEXT
```

The fire button is used to re-start the game and to give instant slow speed.

You will find that the response to the joystick is instant, even though the controls in lines 1 to 25 are written in BASIC.

As the Commodore 64 finds sub-routines by searching line numbers from zero, I placed this routine at the beginning so it finds the routine and acts on it quickly.

CAVERS are trapped deep underground — and they're relying on you and your rescue craft.

You must steer your way through the tunnel, avoiding the stalagmites and the sides, into a large cavern.

There you see the pot-holers signalling with a lamp, a flashing sprite which also changes shape due to a kind of BASIC interrupt.

Touch the lamp with your craft and a bell rings, indicating the first part of your mission is complete. Now you and the rescued potholers must reach safety.

This time you use the right hand tunnel and touch your craft against a sprite with the word "winner" written inside it. This records your time score on the table.

Don't touch this sprite on the way in — it will be ignored until you have rescued the cavers.

Touching any other objects will result in a multi-coloured explosion, complete with the sound of the blast.

The game works with the joystick in port 2 and these are the controls:

How it works

1-25 main joystick and control module

27-35 reset memory and store sprites and user-defined graphics

36-117 main section: switches on sprites, places them on screen and moves them

118-125 theme tune music DATA

130-410 user-defined graphics DATA

5000-5110 top 10 time table — a high-score table for the 10 best times

7000-8750 sprite DATA

9000-9015 bell sound effect

10000-10020 explosion effect

20000-25000 draw cavern routine

30000-30075 winner sprite DATA

40000-40100 win and display routine

45000-45150 instructions

50000-50070 routine to play theme music

60000 random high-resolution colour routine

Will you survive to rescue the cavers?

```
5060 TT(Z1)=TT:TT=(Z1)+N#
5080 PRINT"ZT"TAB(6)"MTIME TABLE (SECONDS)"
5090 FOR(I=1TO10
5095 PRINT"M"2*I;TAB(10)INT(<T7-TT<XI))*100)/100;TAB(23);TT+(XI)
5100 NEXT
5110 PRINT"#PRESS A KEY TO RESTART" POKE198,0 WAIT198,1 POKE198,0 RETURN
6999 REM SPRITE DATA FLAME FORWARD
7000 DATA 0 , 0 , 0 , 0,0,0,0,0,0
7005 DATA 0 , 0 , 0 , 36
7010 DATA 0 , 0 , 24 , 0
7015 DATA 0 , 126 , 0 , 0
7020 DATA 66 , 0 , 255 , 255
7025 DATA 255 , 66 , 126 , 2
7030 DATA 0 , 60 , 0 , 0
7035 DATA 60 , 0 , 0 , 66
7040 DATA 0 , 0 , 129 , 0
7045 DATA 0 , 0 , 0 , 0
7055 DATA 0 , 0 , 0 , 0
7060 DATA 0 , 0 , 0 , 0
7065 DATA 0 , 0 , 0 , 0
7070 DATA 0 , 0 , 0 , 0
7075 DATA 0 , 0 , 0 , 32
7099 REM SPRITE DATA FLAME LEFT
7100 DATA 0 , 0 , 0 , 0
7105 DATA 0 , 0 , 0 , 0,0,0,0
7110 DATA 0 , 128 , 0 , 0
7115 DATA 128 , 0 , 0 , 128
7120 DATA 0 , 0 , 192 , 15
7125 DATA 192 , 224 , 72 , 126
7130 DATA 255 , 255 , 255 , 255
7135 DATA 255 , 254 , 127 , 255
7140 DATA 252 , 0 , 127 , 240
7145 DATA 0 , 0 , 0 , 0
7150 DATA 0 , 0 , 0 , 0
7155 DATA 0 , 0 , 0 , 0
7160 DATA 0 , 0 , 0 , 0
7165 DATA 0 , 0 , 0 , 0
7170 DATA 0 , 0 , 0 , 0
7175 DATA 0 , 0 , 0 , 32
7200 REM SPRITE DATA FLAME RIGHT
7400 DATA 0 , 0 , 0 , 0
7405 DATA 0 , 0 , 0 , 0
7410 DATA 0 , 0 , 0 , 1
7415 DATA 0 , 0 , 1 , 0
7420 DATA 0 , 3 , 7 , 192
7425 DATA 7 , 4 , 72 , 15
7430 DATA 127 , 255 , 255 , 255
7435 DATA 255 , 255 , 127 , 255
7440 DATA 255 , 63 , 255 , 254
7445 DATA 15 , 240 , 0 , 0
7450 DATA 0 , 0 , 0 , 0
7455 DATA 0 , 0 , 0 , 0
7460 DATA 0 , 0 , 0 , 0
7465 DATA 0 , 0 , 0 , 0
7470 DATA 0 , 0 , 0 , 0
7475 DATA 0 , 0 , 0 , 32
7999 REM SMALL SPRITE EXPLOSION
8000 DATA 0 , 0 , 0 , 0
8005 DATA 0 , 0 , 0 , 0
8010 DATA 0 , 0 , 0 , 0
8015 DATA 0 , 0 , 0 , 0
8020 DATA 0 , 0 , 0 , 16
8025 DATA 0 , 0 , 130 , 0
8030 DATA 0 , 84 , 0 , 0
8035 DATA 40 , 0 , 0 , 56
8040 DATA 0 , 0 , 84 , 0
8045 DATA 0 , 130 , 0 , 0
8050 DATA 16 , 0 , 0 , 0
8055 DATA 0 , 0 , 0 , 0
8060 DATA 0 , 0 , 0 , 0
8065 DATA 0 , 0 , 0 , 0
8070 DATA 0 , 0 , 0 , 0
8075 DATA 0 , 0 , 0 , 32
8199 REM LARGER SPRITE EXPLOSION
8200 DATA 0 , 0 , 0 , 0
8205 DATA 0 , 0 , 0 , 0
8210 DATA 12 , 56 , 16 , 0
8215 DATA 1 , 0 , 128 , 0
8220 DATA 145 , 0 , 0 , 82
8225 DATA 0 , 0 , 36 , 0
8230 DATA 55 , 131 , 216 , 0
8235 DATA 8 , 0 , 0 , 20
8240 DATA 0 , 0 , 146 , 0
```

```
8245 DATA 1 , 17 , 0 , 2
8250 DATA 16 , 128 , 4 , 16
8255 DATA 0 , 0 , 0 , 0
8260 DATA 0 , 0 , 48 , 48
8265 DATA 0 , 0 , 0 , 0
8270 DATA 0 , 0 , 0 , 0
8275 DATA 0 , 0 , 0 , 32
8399 REM SPRITE EXPLOSION
8400 DATA 0 , 1 , 0 , 0
8405 DATA 113 , 0 , 1 , 141
8410 DATA 0 , 6 , 39 , 0
8415 DATA 28 , 243 , 0 , 249
8420 DATA 248 , 128 , 243 , 252
8425 DATA 64 , 103 , 251 , 56
8430 DATA 79 , 23 , 156 , 30
8435 DATA 110 , 220 , 31 , 6
8440 DATA 188 , 78 , 10 , 184
8445 DATA 102 , 141 , 112 , 18
8450 DATA 59 , 96 , 57 , 30
8455 DATA 224 , 13 , 70 , 224
8460 DATA 12 , 113 , 192 , 72
8465 DATA 254 , 64 , 3 , 252
8470 DATA 0 , 1 , 240 , 0
8475 DATA 0 , 0 , 0 , 32
8500 REM SPRITE LARGE EXPLOSION
8600 DATA0.0.0.0.0.0.16.0.0.0.4.16
8610 DATA0.2.2.64.1.56.128.12.255.144
8620 DATA1.238.40.5.151.0.11.121.0.1
8630 DATA182.0.25.214.96.0.236.48.6.24
8640 DATA152.3.99.0.0.51.0.0.96.128.0
8650 DATA64.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0
8699 REM SPRITE GROUND EXPLOSION
8700 DATA0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.24.0.0.24
8710 DATA0.0.48.0.0.0.170.0.0.68.0.0.110
8720 DATA0.4.176.192.0.166.128.3.105
8730 DATA128.0.51.0.5.60.0.1.154.128.2
8740 DATA124.0.0.0.186.0.0.92.0.0.56
8750 DATA0.0.60.0.0.0.24.0.0
8799 REM BELL
9000 S=54272:POKES+1,130:POKES+5,9:POKES+15,30:POKES+24,15:FORL=@TO1:POKES+4,21
9010 FORV=1TO150:NEXT:POKES+4,20:FORU1=1TO20:NEXT:NEXT
9015 FORV=STO5+24:POKEU,0:NEXT:RETURN
10000 REM BANG
10010 POKES+1,6:POKES+24,15:POKES+4,129:FORT=15TO0STEP-.5:POKES+24,T:FF=FRE(0)
10020 NEXT:POKES+24,0:POKES+4,0:RETURN
10030 A$="""""""
```

Find and use your 64's hidden memory

There's much more RAM than you might have thought tucked away in the Commodore 64. Allen Webb shows where it is and how to make it work for you

ONE OF the aspects which separates the Commodore 64 from the "also rans" is its large memory. While it is true that only about 38K is accessible from BASIC, with the aid of a few short routines, you will have ready access to around 60K.

First Let me ask some questions:

- Are you fed up with converting your machine code routines or blocks of data into lengthy BASIC loaders (similar to listing 2)?
- Are you interested in simple animation or do you wish to have access to several screens of data?
- Do you wish that you had a few kilobytes of protected data area for your adventure or simulation?
- Do you want to move blocks of data around rapidly and easily?
- Are you just an enthusiastic dabbler?

If you answer yes to any of these questions then read on.

Before launching into description of the routines, it is necessary to disducss how RAM is organised and controlled on the 64.

Consider **Figure 1.** The only obvious parts of RAM available for use are the BASIC area and the spare area. So where is the rest of the RAM?

hexadecimal	decimal	size of RAM	usage
$0000-$03FF	0-1024	1024	system
$0400-$07FF	1024-2047	1024	video memory
$0800-$9FFF	2048-40959	38912	BASIC area
$A000-$BFFF	40960-49151	8192	BASIC ROM
$C000-$CFFF	49152-53247	4096	spare RAM
$D000-$DFFF	53248-57343	4096	I/O colour RAM
$E000-$FFFF	57344-65535	8192	Kernal ROM

● **Figure 1 — Commodore 64 general memory map**

The answer: hiding behind the ROMs and the I/O areas. Any address in these areas is shared by both RAM and ROM or I/O. The crunch is that a value POKEd to an address will be put into the RAM but a PEEK will reflect the value in ROM, not RAM.

Fortunately, the 6510 processor has an input/output control register at location 1. This location controls a whole handful of functions, as **Figure 2** indicates. By setting the correct bit to zero, the ROM area controlled by that bit will be switched out and the RAM will become available for use. If the bit is set, the ROM is switched back in.

bit	function
0	switch for basic ROM
1	switch for Kernál ROM
2	switch for I/O area
3	cassette write line
4	cassette switch sense
5	cassette motor control

● **Figure 2 — the function of location 1**

Warning: Any attempt to switch out ROM by POKEing values into location 1 from BASIC will cause the machine to crash.

The routines described here use the switching out of ROMs to give you easy access to about 58K from BASIC.

Listing 1 gives the source code for the routines. I've included this since you may prefer to extract portions or modify it to suit your own purposes.

The first routine is called Blocksave. This routine will SAVE a specified block of memory to cassette or disc. Due to certain problems with saving with the interrrupts disabled, the routine will not SAVE the block behind $D000 to $FFFF. The syntax is simple:

SYS 49152 "filename", device,sa,start address,end address

where Device is 1 for cassette or 8 for disc, sa = 2

As an example, to SAVE the BASIC ROM to disc use:

SYS 49152 "BASIC ROM",8,2,10*4096,12*4086-1

Location 1000 is used as a flag to determine whether you want to save the RAM under the BASIC ROM or not. A zero value will leave the ROM alone, a non-zero value will switch the ROM out.

Hence, if you precede the above example with POKE1000,1 then you will SAVE the RAM under the ROM, not the ROM. You will, however, get a LOAD error when you reload the saved RAM. Unless you have problems with your cassette, you can ignore the error.

Note: Any programs saved with blocksave must be loaded using the command:

LOAD "",device,1

otherwise it will not LOAD into the correct place.

As mentioned earlier, you cannot PEEK the ROM areas. The next routine, named Peekall, will do this job. The syntax is:

SYS 49155,address

the contents of the address will be returned in location 998. This routine will work on all areas.

The RAM under the ROMs offers great possibilities as virtual storage for animation or databases. The next command, Blockmove, is included to assist such applications. Quite simply, blockmove will take a specified slab of memory contents and put it at a specified location. The syntax is:

SYS 39158,sa,fa,da

where sa is the start address of the block

fa is the finish address of the block

da is the destination address

Demonstrations 1 and **2** use this command to show you how to create multiple screens for data or animation. As with blocksave, a flag is available to decide which

```
10 BM=49158:FL=49161:SM=1024:CL=55296
20 REM SELECT RAM BEHIND KERNAL ROM AND SET FLAG TO SWITCH OUT ROM
30 RA=14*4096:POKE996,0
40 REM FILL EIGHT SCREENS WITH CHARACTERS
50 FOR I=1TO8
60 BL=RA+(I-1)*1000
70 SYS FL,BL,BL+1000,I
80 NEXT
90 PRINT CHR$(147)
100 REM DISPLAY EACH SCREEN IN SEQUENCE WITH RANDOM COLOURS
110 FORI=1TO8
120 BL=RA+(I-1)*1000
130 SYS FL,CL,CL+1000,RND(1)*16
140 SYS BM,BL,BL+1000,SM
150 NEXT
160 C=C+1:IFC<10THEN100
170 REM SET UP EIGHT DIFFERENT SCREENS BEHIND THE KERNAL ROM
180 FOR I=1TO8
190 PRINT CHR$(147);:O$=" SCREEN#"+STR$(I)
200 FOR J=1TO100:PRINTSPC(I)O$:NEXT
210 BL=RA+(I-1)*1000
220 SYS BM,SM,SM+1000,BL
230 NEXT
240 PRINT CHR$(147)
250 REM DISPLAY THEM IN SEQUENCE
260 SYS FL,CL,CL+1000,1
270 FOR I=1TO8
280 BL=RA+(I-1)*1000
290 SYS BM,BL,BL+1000,SM
300 NEXT
310 C=C+1:IFC<20THEN260
320 REM
330 REM DEMONSTRATION OF HOW EIGHT SCREENS OF DATA CAN BE
340 REM STORED AND RECALLED FROM THE RAM BEHIND THE
350 REM KERNAL ROM

READY.
```

● **Demonstration 1**

ROM is switched out. Location 996 contains this flag. A zero value will switch out the Kernal ROM and a non zero value will switch out the BASIC ROM. This has particular implications if you plan to move data to the colour RAM.

If you use the RAM behind the Kernal ROM for this purpose, you cannot move it to the colour RAM since both are switched out simultaneously. Demonstration 2 keeps the colour data behind the BASIC ROM to prevent this problem.

The next command, blockfill, fills a specified area with a specified character. This is useful for zeroing a block of RAM or filling the colour RAM with a specified colour. The syntax is:

SYS 49161,sa,fa,ch

where sa is the start of the block affected
fa is the finish of the block
ch is the character

The final command, charmove, is a specified form of blockmove. This command will download the normal upper case set of characters (256 characters in all) to a specified address. This will be of value if you plan to redesign your character set. The syntax is:

SYS 491, start address of destination.

All addressesare to be input as decimal values. All Parameters can be input as values, variables or expressions.

Listing 2 gives a BASIC loader for the routines. Once you have typed it in, SAVE it, since, while a crude checksum is included, you could make an error. Once it is up and running, why not save it using Blocksave? Like this:

SYS 49152 "name",dev,sa, 49152,49527

Demonstrations 1 and 2 give an idea of the possibilities of these routines.

Try them and enjoy.

```
5 REM {RVS ON}{WHT}{8 CRSR RIGHT}{BLK}{CRSR DOWN}{10 CRSR LEFT}
10 A$="{RVS ON}{COM+9}{RVS OFF}{7 CRSR RIGHT}{BLK}{CRSR DOWN}{10 CRSR LEFT}
15 REM{RVS ON}{COM+9}{RVS OFF}{7 CRSR RIGHT}{BLK}{CRSR DOWN}{10 CRSR LEFT}
20 A$=A$+"{8}
25 REM{RVS ON}{COM+5}{RVS OFF}{CRSR DOWN}{13 CRSR RIGHT}
30 A$=A$+"{8}
35 REM{RVS ON}{CRSR DOWN}{17 CRSR LEFT}
40 A$=A$+"
45 REM{RVS ON}{COM+5}{RVS OFF}{CRSR DOWN}{13 CRSR LEFT}
50 A$=A$+"
55 REM{RVS ON}{WHT}{RVS OFF}{8 CRSR RIGHT}{BLK}{CRSR DOWN}{13 CRSR LEFT}
60 B$="
70 B$=B$+"{8}
80 B$=B$+"{8}
90 B$=B$+"
100 B$=B$+"
110 SC=1024:CL=55296:SB=14*4096:CB=10*4096:BM=49152
120 REM USE AREA BEHIND KERNAL ROM FOR GRAPHICS DATA
130 REM USE AREA BEHIND BASIC ROM FOR COLOUR DATA
140 REM DRAW AND SAVE 24 SCREENS
150 FOR I=0TO12
160 PRINT CHR$(147)TAB(I*2)A$
170 BS=400*I
180 POKE996,0: SYS BM,SC,SC+200,SB+BS
190 POKE996,1 SYS BM,CL,CL+200,CB+BS
200 BS=BS+200
210 PRINT"{7 TAB(I*2+1)B$
220 SYS BM,SC,SC+200,SB+BS
230 SYS BM,CL,CL+200,CB+BS
240 NEXT PRINT CHR$(147)
250 B=B+8 FOR I=8TO22
260 REM DISPLAY SCREENS IN SEQUENCE AT A SPEED DETERMINED BY LINE 290
270 POKE996,0 SYS BM,SB+BS,SB+BS+200,SC
280 POKE996,1 SYS BM,CB+BS,CB+BS+200,CL
290 FOR D=1TO30 NEXT
300 BS=BS+200 NEXT
310 GOTO250

READY.
```

● **Demonstration 2**

```
  1 !
  2 !
 10 TEMPSTORE    =  99
 20 PEEKVAL      =  99
 30 SAVEFLAG     =  1000
 40 CHKCOM       =  $AEFD
 50 FRMNUM       =  $AD8A
 60 GETADR       =  $B7F7
 70 SAVER        =  $E15F
 80 SLPARA       =  $E1D4
 90 **=$C000
100 !
110 !
120 J1          JMP BLOCKSAVE                ! SYS 49152 "NAME",DEVICE,SA,START
ADDRESS,FINISH ADDRESS
130 ! DEVICE,...: FOR CASSETTE, 8 FOR DISK,22 ! SA,...2
140 ! POKE 1000,0,...:ASUMES NORMAL RAM
150 ! POKE 1000,1,...:SWITCHES OUT BASIC ROM
160 !
170 !
180 J2          JMP PEEKALL
190 ! SYS 49155,ADDRESS,..PEEKS ANY LOCATION
200 !
210 !
220 J3          JMP BLOCKMOVE
230 ! SYS 49158, START OF BLOCK, END OF BLOCK, START OF DESTINATION
240 !
250 !
260 J4          JMP BLOCKFILL
270 ! SYS 49161, START OF BLOCK, END OF BLOCK, CHARACTER
280 !
290 !
300 J5          JMP CHARMOVE
310 ! SYS 49164, START OF DESTINATION
320 !
330 !
340 BLOCKSAVE   JSR SLPARA
350             JSR PARAMETER
360             LDA #14
370             PHA
380             LDA #15
390             PHA
400             JSR PARAMETER
410             LDX #14
420             LDY #15
430             PLA
440             STA #15
450             PLA
460             STA #14
470             LDA SAVEFLAG
480             BEQ CONT
490             LDA #64
500             STA #01
510 CONT        LDA #$14
520             JSR SAVER
530             LDA #55
540             STA #01
550             RTS
560 !
570 !
580 PEEKALL     JSR PARAMETER
590             LDA #14
600             STA #FB
610             LDA #15
620             STA #FC
630             LDY #0
640             LDA #01
650             STA TEMPSTORE
660             AND #248
670             SEI
680             STA #01
690             LDA (#FB),Y
700             STA PEEKVAL
710             LDA TEMPSTORE
720             STA #01
730             CLI
740             RTS
750 !
760 !
770 BLOCKMOVE   JSR PARAMETER               !START
780             LDA #14
790             STA #FB
800             LDA #15
810             STA #FC
820             JSR PARAMETER               !END
830             LDA #14
840             STA 990
850             LDA #15
860             STA 991
870             JSR PARAMETER               !DESTINATION
880             LDA #14
890             STA #FD
900             LDA #15
910             STA #FE
920             LDA #01
930             STA TEMPSTORE
940             AND #248
950             SEI
960             STA #01
970             LDY #0
980 AGAIN       LDA (#FB),Y
990             STA (#FD),Y
1000            LDA #FB
1010            CLC
1020            ADC #1
1030            STA #FB
1040            LDA #FC
1050            ADC #0
1060            STA #FC
1070            LDA #FD
1080            CLC
1090            ADC #1
1100            STA #FD
1110            LDA #FE
1120            ADC #0
1130            STA #FE
1140            LDA #FB
1150            CMP 990
1160            BNE AGAIN
1170            LDA #FC
1180            CMP 991
1190            BNE AGAIN
1200            LDA TEMPSTORE
1210            STA #01
1220            CLI
1230            RTS
1240 !
1250 !
1260 BLOCKFILL  JSR PARAMETER               !START
1270            LDA #14
1280            STA #FB
1290            LDA #15
1300            STA #FC
1310            JSR PARAMETER               !END
1320            LDA #14
1330            STA 990
1340            LDA #15
1350            STA 991
1360            JSR PARAMETER               !VALUE
1370            LDA #14
1380            STA #FD
1390            LDY #00
1400 AGAIN2     LDA #FD
1410            STA (#FB),Y
1420            LDA #FB
1430            CLC
1440            ADC #1
1450            STA #FB
1460            LDA #FC
1470            ADC #0
1480            STA #FC
1490            LDA #FB
1500            CMP 990
1510            BNE AGAIN2
1520            LDA #FC
1530            CMP 991
1540            BNE AGAIN2
1550            RTS
1560 !
1570 !
1580 CHARMOVE   JSR PARAMETER               !DESTINATION
1590            LDA #14
1600            STA #FB
1610            LDA #15
1620            STA #FC
1630            LDA #00
1640            STA #FD
1650            LDA #$D0
1660            STA #FE
1670            LDA 56334
1680            AND #254
1690            STA 56334
1700            LDA #01
1710            AND #251
1720            STA #01
1730            LDY #0
1740 AGAIN3     LDA (#FB),Y
1750            STA (#FD),Y
1760            CLC
1770            LDA #FB
1780            ADC #1
1790            STA #FB
1800            LDA #FC
1810            ADC #0
1820            STA #FC
1830            CLC
1840            LDA #FD
1850            ADC #1
1860            STA #FD
1870            LDA #FE
1880            ADC #0
1890            STA #FE
1900            CMP #$D8
1910            BNE AGAIN3
1920            LDA #FE
1930            CMP #$D8
1940            BNE AGAIN3
1950            LDA #01
1960            ORA #04
1970            STA #01
1980            LDA 56334
1990            ORA #1
2000            STA 56334
2010            RTS
2020 !
2030 !
2040 PARAMETER  JSR CHKCOM
2050            JSR FRMNUM
2060            JSR GETADR
2070            RTS
2080
READV.
2090
```

● **Listing 1 — source code of routines. Only for those who have an assembler program**

```
 1 DATA76,15,192,76,59,192,76,94,192,76,211,192,76,20,193,32,212,225,32,110
 2 DATA193,165,20,72,165,21,72,32,110,193,166,20,164,21,104,133,21,104,133
 3 DATA20,173,232,3,240,4,169,54,133,1,169,20,32,95,225,169,55,133,1,96,32
 4 DATA110,193,165,20,133,251,165,21,133,252,160,0,165,1,141,231,3,41,248,120
 5 DATA133,1,177,251,141,230,3,173,231,3,133,1,88,96,32,110,193,165,20,133
 6 DATA251,165,21,133,252,32,110,193,165,20,141,222,3,165,21,141,223,3,32,110
 7 DATA193,165,20,133,253,165,21,133,254,173,228,3,240,9,169,254,141,229,3
 8 DATA76,147,192,169,248,141,229,3,165,1,141,231,3,45,229,3,120,133,1,168
 9 DATA0,177,251,145,253,165,251,24,105,1,133,251,165,252,105,0,133,252,165
10 DATA253,24,105,1,133,253,165,254,105,0,133,254,165,251,205,222,3,208,219
11 DATA165,252,205,223,3,208,212,173,231,3,133,1,88,96,32,110,193,165,20,133
12 DATA251,165,21,133,252,32,110,193,165,20,141,222,3,165,21,141,223,3,32
13 DATA110,193,165,20,133,253,168,0,165,253,145,251,165,251,24,105,1,133,251
14 DATA165,252,105,0,133,252,165,251,205,222,3,208,232,165,252,205,223,3,208
15 DATA225,96,32,110,193,165,20,133,251,165,21,133,252,169,0,133,253,169,208
16 DATA133,254,141,230,41,254,141,14,220,165,1,41,251,133,1,160,0,177,253
17 DATA145,251,24,165,251,105,1,133,251,165,252,105,0,133,252,24,165,253,105
18 DATA1,133,253,165,254,105,0,133,254,165,253,208,222,165,254,201,216,208
19 DATA216,165,1,9,4,133,1,173,14,220,9,1,141,14,220,96,32,253,174,32,138
20 DATA173,32,247,183,96
100 FOR I=49152 TO 49527
110 READ X: T=T+X : POKE I,X : NEXT
120 IF T <> 49676 THEN PRINT"ERROR IN DATA"
130 REM
140 REM MEMORY MANAGEMENT ROUTINES FOR THE COMMODORE 64
150 REM A E WEBB 1984
```

● **Listing 2 — the same program which you can type in using BASIC**

Smile, then get serious

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Fire Ant £7.95

Mogul, PO Box 4BT, 35-37 Wardour St, London W1A 4BT

I'm a fast reader, but I was only halfway through the crammed-to-bursting instruction screen when it moved on. There's another chance when the demo has finished but a little longer reading time and better spacing would be nice.

The program, happily, is much better than its original impression. As the sole surviving soldier ant, you must rescue your Queen, held hostage on Screen 8 by Scorpions. Success brings missions to further Scorpion colonies. At first glance, it might seem a Pacman variation — the screens are visible mazes with objects scattered round, patrolling Scorpions lay eggs, and randomly change to purple, double-speed frenzy.

Closer inspection reveals yellow gates and force-fields blocking your way and further hazards become apparent during play. Lightning reflexes help but you must collect the right objects in the right order, placing them in the right places to unblock tunnels and circumvent traps. Objects will kill you if they are taken out of order. And death is not a pretty sight, happening many times before you discover the correct method for each screen-escape and even then, Scorpion stings may get you.

This requires patience, multiple eyes, low cunning and a fast joystick. It's very addictive — dawn broke as I reached level 6. Will satisfy adventure and arcade fans. More please! **D.C.**

instructions	40%
playability	90%
graphics	90%
value for money	85%

★★★★

Turtle Jump £6.99

Romik, 272 Argyll Ave, Slough, Berks

The screen setting is a map of islands in the Caribbean, with turtles swimming between them. Your objective is to get from one island to another and collect treasure points. However, it's not quite as simple as that.

You can jump short distances and travel on anything solid. This means you can travel from one island to another on the backs of the turtles, if you can keep your balance. The only trouble is that if a crocodile appears all the turtles dive. There are a few logs you could usefully jump onto, and there are also some small volcanic islands that appear and later sink beneath the surface. So it is possible, with difficulty, to travel the islands.

Food grows on the islands and is used to top up your energy level. There is an energy barometer displayed on the screen to guide you when it's time for a forage.

You must recover the treasure by jumping in while the chest lid is open and getting out again before it closes. The longer you're in the more treasure you collect. Collected treasure must be taken back to your home base.

A nice game whose theme is different from the run of the mill. I found it difficult to keep on the backs of the turtles and consequently tended to end up on one island far from the treasure but feeding myself silly. Needs joystick. **L.C.**

instructions	70%
playability	60%
graphics	70%
value for money	70%

★★★

Multisound Synthesizer £14.99

Romik, 272 Argyll Ave, Slough Berks

This utility is designed to allow you to use the sound capabilities of the 64 without POKEing. The range of control offered is enormous and this review can only hint at all the features available.

The synthesizer consists of three screen displays. You set up the characteristics of the note you want using a control screen. This allows you to adjust the attack, decay, sustain, release etc. The levels set for each parameter are indicated by a bar chart display.

Switching to the keyboard screen displays a three octave keyboard with the notes suitably identified, e.g. Q is note C, and 2 is C sharp. As the 64 has four rows of keys the set-up becomes similar to a two keyboard organ. As you play the note in use is indicated. You can move the entire keyboard up or down a few octaves as required. I found this presentation made it very easy to play.

The third screen is for special effects, giving complete control over all the remaining sound features built into the 64. There are just too many to itemise. You have control over all the filtering effects, oscillator and envelope sweeping, ring modulation etc.

You can obviously create tunes, but you can also append tunes, store up to nine tunes in the 64's memory, superimpose tunes over one of eight built-in drum routines, or create your own. Lastly the tunes can be SAVEd to tape or disk.

This program is great for two types of user — the one fingered organists and the experimenter. It is an easy way of trying out different settings so you know what you want to code into your own programs. **L.C.**

instructions	70%
ease of use	70%
display	80%
value for money	80%

★★★★

Cash Controller disc £14.95

Richard Shepherd Software, 23-25 Elmshott La, Cippenham, Berks

A potentially useful package for those who like to keep track of their expenditure. The routines are nicely written and crash-proof.

The package starts by presenting a Main Menu. First-time users would then select from this the Budget Menu and set up headings. You are allowed up to 16, e.g. car, heating, phone etc. There is an option to change these if you have second thoughts. You can then allocate a budget to each. Finally you can transfer to the Bank Account Menu and set up an opening balance. To cut out unnecessary repetition, you can even set up standing orders.

You would subsequently update via the Bank Account Menu. Entering transactions is very simple and prompts are clear. First you enter the date, then a short (up to 10 characters) description. Next you enter the heading to be debited (or credited) and the amount. That's all there is to it.

The computer does the appropriate calculations and updating as necessary. You can then call up a number of reports, to the screen or printer.

You can print out your budget headings, just for reference. More to the point you can print out details of your budgets and variances (the difference between what you allowed and what you spent). You can also print a statement listing all transactions between two specified dates.

I found the package foolproof. My only niggle is that there is no quit option, which means turning the computer off at the end. **L.C.**

instructions	90%
ease of use	80%
display	70%
value for money	80%

★★★★

Find out just how tasty worms can be — just type in Peter Godbehere's program for the unexpanded VIC-20

Peck, peck... but watch out for the spider

Your challenge is to eat the worms which keep appearing in your burrow. However, a spider is after your blood — and his touch is lethal. The controls are included in the game.

How it works

10-190 define characters
200-250 set up opening screen and wait for key-press
260-330 put burrow on screen
340 sets up variables
350 puts man on screen
360-390 put random worms on screen
400-460 check for man hitting monster
470 prints score at the top of the screen
480-520 check for the directional keys to be hit
530-580 moves man left
590-640 moves man right
650-730 moves man down
740-820 moves man up
830-880 moves monster left to right
890-920 moves monster up or down
930-960 add 10 to score and make worms disappear
970-1010 got you! routine

Variables

MA screen position of the top left corner of your man
LU top left character of your man
LL bottom left of your man
RU top right character of your man
RL bottom right of your man
SC score
MO screen position of the top left corner of the monster

```
10 DATA0,6,15,59,127,31,15,3
20 DATA0,0,0,128,128,128,192,96
30 DATA3,1,1,0,0,0,1,7
40 DATA40,24,184,252,124,188,20,128
50 DATA0,0,0,1,1,1,3,6
60 DATA0,96,248,220,254,248,240,192
70 DATA12,24,29,63,62,53,48,1
80 DATA192,128,128,0,0,0,128,224
90 DATA1,3,7,7,126,222,254,124
100 DATA128,192,224,224,126,127,127,62
110 DATA60,239,255,255,255,255,107,17
120 DATA0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0
130 DATA0,3,15,29,31,59,60,31
140 DATA0,192,240,184,248,220,60,248
150 DATA18,36,60,136,136,68,34,34
160 DATA72,36,34,17,17,34,68,68,999
170 F#7168
180 READA:IFA=999THENGOTO200
190 POKEF,A:F=F+1:GOTO180
200 PRINTCHR$(147)"{DOWN}":POKE36869,255
210 FORT=7424TO7432:POKET,0:NEXT
220 REM{CLR}{WHT}{CRSR DOWN}{6 CRSR RIGHT}{CRSR DOWN}{7 CRSR LEFT}{2 CRSR DOWN}
230 PRINT"{3 RVS}{8 DOWN}{RVS OFF}SWEET TWEET{RVS}{8 DOWN}{RVS OFF}...GODBEHERE'S SC=0
235 REM{CRSR DOWN}{BLK}{RVS ON}{7 CRSR RIGHT}{2 CRSR DOWN}{6 CRSR LEFT}
240 PRINT"{3 RVS}{8 DOWN}{2 LEFT}{8 RVS OFF}{3 CRSR RIGHT}{RVS ON}{UP}{8 RVS OFF}{DOWN}"
245 REM{CRSR DOWN}{CRSR RIGHT}{WHT}{RVS ON}
250 PRINT"{RVS}HIT ANY KEY TO START"
260 POKE198,0:WAIT198,1
265 REM{CLR}{BLK}{CRSR DOWN}{20 CRSR RIGHT}{20 CRSR RIGHT}
270 PRINT"{WHT}{UP}{RVS}{SHIFT-*}{SHIFT-*}{SHIFT-*
```

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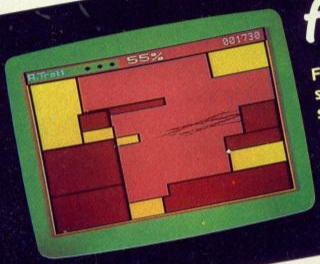

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